

# The Sun

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## Government of the People.

The great popular awakening all over the country, the substantial unanimity with which the whole United States, outside of the small Murphy squad, longs for JEROME's election; the swift response with which in two weeks his form has become a vast, irresistible, yet still growing force, might well "rattle" even a strong head. Mr. JEROME is not "rattled." His bump of self-esteem doesn't jut out. WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME is nothing, he says. His principle is everything. That principle and the whole JEROME case, soon to be submitted, with absolute confidence of the verdict, to the People cannot be more clearly stated than in Mr. JEROME's words:

"I never dreamed for a moment that the Bosses would let me draw this issue so clear as to whether the Boss rule in New York or the people are going to rule it. But they have allowed us to draw this issue—and I say 'I am, because I want you to sink me in this issue.' I am not an agent."

To-day I stand before this people simply as their candidate, nominated irrespective of Republicans, Democrats, or Municipal Ownership, or any party that may be in this town. I am the candidate of individuals desiring of asserting their freedom, and the Bosses have locked horns with us on that issue. I have done to the limit my share, and it is for you to say whether government of the people and for the people and by the people shall come back again."

Shall the People rule or shall the Bosses rule? Shall there be any other Boss than the People? Mr. JEROME has done to the limit his share toward the settlement of this question, toward the re-establishment of popular self-government. The people will do the rest next Tuesday.

## Jug the Grafters!

On the map of Graft the Insurance country is a yellow continent, drained by many streams, some of which empty into Politics. Odellia is a State by itself there. McCordia, McCordia and other opulent regions loom large. The Union Pacific Pool shows like an interior ocean. Thriving settlements of general agents, middlemen, Legislature fixers, doctors of public opinion, advertising and legal expenses men, and villages of miscellaneous crooks, blackmailers and parasites abound. The Syndicate mountains run all around the coast and through the interior.

Millions of policyholders are robbed by these bandits. They see the palaces of the robber chiefs gleaming on the mountains. They can even hear the big bashaws of Graft singing hymns. For they are golly men, some of these Grafters; and they never break into the safe without uttering beautiful philanthropic sentiments.

The Hon. CHARLES E. HUGHES has been exploring this country. He is gradually putting it into communication with State Prison.

Several millions of policyholders are longing for the day when this communication shall be perfected. Forgetting how gentlemanly robbery was in the Middle Ages and how respectable wholesale robbery always is, the policyholders insist that these thieves shall be judged. Make the cursed scoundrels do time! Such is the regrettable spirit and language not only of the policyholders, but of the great majority of the world outside of Graffitiand.

The District Attorney of New York county is the official whose duty—and pleasure—it will be to haul these Master Grafters out of their highly respectable and ornate palaces in Graffitiand, get them indicted, bring them to trial, give them the chance to live the simple life in the seclusion that a prison grants.

It is far within the limits of becoming moderation to say that these life insurance nabobs, who have been stealing the pennies off dead men's eyes, are more thoroughly and generally despised and hated than any other class of crooks. The gorge of the nation rises at them. Their punishment, if they can be punished, will be a stern satisfaction not only to the men, women and children whom they have choused, but to the public sense of justice and honor.

The people know JEROME. They know that no "pull," no "influence," no fear of making powerful enemies, can induce him to spare "respectable" criminals. The higher their social rank, their political or financial position, the hotter he is to give them the extent of the law.

Even in the fastnesses of Odellia there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth when JEROME sets out in his headiest earnest to run the Grafters in.

## Industry Versus Education.

In his dissent from our argument that industrial prosperity, rather than elementary education, should be given first place in our Porto Rican policy, a correspondent of THE SUN looked so far ahead that he lost sight of that which lies at his feet. Our point of view includes both present and future.

The great mass of the people of Porto Rico are deplorably poor, wretchedly housed and clad, and insufficiently nourished. Underfed children are always poor scholars. This fact is recognized in such European countries as France, Germany, England, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland. In numerous municipalities in those countries many of the poor children are fed at the schools, because it has been seen that an ill nourished body means a dull brain. An underfed child does not and cannot learn his lessons. The feeding of children known to be insufficiently fed at home is an established custom in various schools in this country, and it is only a few weeks since the papers of New York gave considerable space to the question of feeding ill nourished pupils.

The pupils of to-day are the workers of to-morrow, and the parents of the next generation. A good elementary education will do much to increase the industrial efficiency of a sound and healthy body. The education of underfed weaklings is to the education of well fed and robust children as the pouring of water into a cotton bag compared with pouring into a wooden bucket. The industrial efficiency of the next generation will depend upon the wholesome nourishment of the present generation. A good elementary education is an auxiliary influence. We admit all that can be said of the value and importance of such an education, but there remains the immediate and vital question of the means of livelihood for the parents of the children of to-day by which they can properly clothe and feed their children during their school years.

The question is a large one and is not susceptible of exhaustive consideration in a brief article. Two factors worthy of attention may be concisely stated: Fairly paid, continuous employment for parents would enable them to bear a burden of taxation which would make possible a wide extension of the school system. Unless increased taxation is made possible through the channels of industrial prosperity, school extension in Porto Rico must depend upon individual American philanthropy or upon an appropriation from the national treasury. If the price of raw sugar falls to the level of three years ago, Porto Rico cannot even maintain the present system, which shows less than 15 per cent. of the children of school age as in actual daily attendance in the schools, for which nearly \$1,000,000 a year is being spent.

The other factor in the question of industry versus education as the remedy for Porto Rican ills does not immediately involve the question of education. It has to do with the political unrest and social discontent which are the inevitable fruitage of idleness and want.

## The Czar's Concessions.

To ascertain the precise purport of the concessions made by NICHOLAS II. to his people's demand for representative institutions we should disregard headlines and all unofficial interpretations and fix our eyes on the exact words of the imperial manifesto and of the only trustworthy commentary—namely, Count Witte's report, on which the Czar with his own hands inscribed the words "To be taken for guide." As we have both of these documents we can construe them for ourselves.

Let us begin by noting what we do not find in the manifesto. The Czar does not grant to his subjects what in English speaking countries we are accustomed to regard as the palladium of individual liberty; that is to say, he does not authorize the courts to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. That is the one efficient method of assuring in practice the "inviolability of person" which the Czar vaguely promises and orders his Government to assure. Without the writ of *habeas corpus* that promise can be easily evaded, as it is evaded daily in the French republic. In the second place, the manifesto does not empower the national assembly about to be elected to frame a constitution, which among other fundamental things should define the relation of the Czar to the Government, including, for example, the exercise of the veto power. It does not authorize the assembly to decide how the army and navy shall be controlled. It does not, in so many words, accept the principle of Ministerial accountability to the people's representatives. It does not assert the principle of universal suffrage, or even define how close an approach shall be made to it, as the basis of the State Duma or national assembly, now on the eve of being chosen; but merely invites those classes of the population now completely deprived of the franchise—the classes which have brought about the existing strike—to participate in the coming election, "so far as the limited time before the convocation" of the assembly shall permit. That is, the Ministers are to decide as to any given city whether and how far the present restrictions on the suffrage may be modified.

So much for the omissions, reservations and ambiguities in the text of the Czar's manifesto. Let us say frankly that they are fewer than might have been expected. The positive concessions made are broad and solid. In the hands of well meaning and resolute Ministers they may be made to serve as the foundations of a superstructure satisfactory to the advocates of constitutional government. By granting to his people the primary civil rights—freedom of conscience; freedom of speech, which, of course, includes freedom of the press and freedom of association, which as obviously includes the right to hold meetings, private or public—the Czar has unchained the impetuous but almost irresistible force known as public opinion, which, so far as Russia's urban population is concerned, is likely to guide the exercise of the franchise, to influence Ministers, and to dominate the deliberations and acts of the national assembly when that body shall have met. We observe next that the State Duma or national assembly which presently will assemble is distinctly proclaimed a law making body, instead of the merely consultative body which originally it was designed to be. This is evident from the "unchangeable rule" now formulated by the Czar, that henceforth "no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the State Duma." It is equally clear that in a capital respect the coming assembly is to be not only a law making but a constitution making body, for to it is left the definition and regulation of the franchise, or, as the manifesto puts it, "the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right." That in some other respects, also, the assembly will be suffered to assume the functions of a "constituent" or constitution making body seems a reasonable inference from the declaration above quoted that with-

out its approval no law shall be enforceable. It may even be argued that the assembly must be at liberty to define the fundamental relation of the executive to the legislative power.

We note finally that although the Czar refrains, as we have said, from accepting in so many words the principle of Ministerial accountability to the people's representatives, the language which he uses seems to indicate a willingness to let the national assembly assert powers resembling more nearly those of the British House of Commons than those of the Reichstag. For among the things as to which he declares his will "inflexible," and which he orders the Ministry headed by Count Witte to carry out, is the establishment of an "unchangeable rule" that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to "exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts" of the authorities appointed by the sovereign. Now the most efficient participation in the supervision of executive acts is assured to the British House of Commons by the principle of Ministerial accountability. It cannot, however, be denied that while that principle is not recognized in the German empire, a large measure of control over executive conduct may indirectly be exerted through the Reichstag by its power of giving or withholding appropriations.

On the whole, it cannot be denied that the rights granted in the Czar's manifesto go far beyond anything that NICHOLAS II. was expected to concede, and are certain to be viewed by reactionists with exasperation and dismay. Whether they will satisfy the Russian people depends upon the spirit in which Count Witte proceeds to exercise the vast and elastic powers conferred to him, and especially on the extent to which in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other great cities he removes forthwith the existing restrictions on the franchise.

## Splitting for Jerome.

Tuesday of next week is election day. It is the duty of every registered voter to go to the polls early in the day, get his ballot, enter the booth, make a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, make such other proper cross (X) marks on the ballot as he chooses, and then vote the ballot thus marked. First and foremost the good citizen must make the cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of Mr. JEROME's name. This should be done as soon as the ballot is unfolded and before any other mark is made on it. This year everything else is secondary to the cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

The ballot which the voter casts must not be torn, mutilated or defaced. On it must appear no mark except the cross (X) marks made by the voter in the proper places. If any erasure, any mark other than the cross (X) mark made in its appropriate place with a pencil having black lead appears in the ballot when it is opened by the inspectors it will not be counted.

Put a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME. Put a cross (X) mark in the circle under the emblem of the party of your choice. Fold the ballot as it was when handed to you. Hand it to the election officer. Then you will have done your duty; your vote will be counted and you will merit the name of a free American citizen.

NICHOLAS MAY HAVE SAVED HIS HONOR, BENJAMIN AND CHARLES CAN'T SAVE THEIRS.

What's become of OSBORNE?

We guess there are about 4,000,000 residents of Greater New York—THE SUN, May 31, 1905.

The result of the State census taken as of June 1, 1905, shows the population of Greater New York on that date to have been 4,014,394.

If the professor of psychology in Northwestern University is not misinterpreted, he has given the world an ingenious and a plausible theory of the output of suburban song:

"Probably one reason Evanston produces more poetry than any other Chicago suburb is because of the entire male population are commuters on suburban trains, and the click of the car wheels tends to put their thoughts into metrical form. Of course the literary atmosphere can be attributed to steam and wheels, but the form the effect takes easily may be traced to the rhythmic click, click of the wheels as the traveler comes and goes on the suburban trains."

Every commuter is a bard at heart. The trouble is that, weighed down by household purchases, he cannot always bring his literary baggage to market.

## SCHOOL FOR VOTERS.

Notaries Public as Election Officers.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—In the latter part of September I was appointed and qualified as a poll clerk for the coming election. Since that time I have been appointed and have qualified as a notary public for the county of New York. Can I act as poll clerk or does one appointment nullify the other? WM. J. FRANCIS.

It does not. You may hold both offices. See Subdivision 1, Section II, of the Election Law.

Splitting on Judicial Candidates.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I want to vote for Judge Underhill, but as I am a Republican I want to vote for Mr. Adams. Will you kindly tell me, through your columns, the surest and safest way to vote and have my vote counted for both those estimable and accomplished gentlemen? STRATTON.

The "surest and safest way" for you to record your vote is to make a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of each candidate for whom you wish to be counted. Make no cross (X) mark in any circle.

A Double Split.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I wish to vote for Judge Underhill, but as I am a Republican I want to vote for Mr. Adams. Will you kindly tell me, through your columns, the surest and safest way to vote and have my vote counted for both those estimable and accomplished gentlemen? STRATTON.

The "surest and safest way" for you to record your vote is to make a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of each candidate for whom you wish to be counted. Make no cross (X) mark in any circle.

The Result of the Mortgage Tax.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In reading over a mortgage to-day I found a stipulation requiring the mortgagor to pay back the mortgage tax. The interest was 6 per cent. and the mortgage tax 15 per cent., making 21 per cent., practically paid to the mortgagee for the use of the money. Why is the mortgagee not required to pay the mortgage tax? E. L. CAMPBELL.

Make a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of William Travers Jerome, another in the voting space in front of the name of George B. McClellan, and another in the circle under the Republican emblem. A ballot marked thus will be counted as you wish.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Here with I enclose my check for \$10 to help

## THE CONQUERING JEROME.

The Watchword.

Vote for Jerome! is all the cry;  
 Vote for Jerome! is the reply.  
 These winged words are in the air;  
 They flash upon us everywhere  
 And gather fire the while they fly.

From Murphy they evoke a sigh.  
 Odell reads in them his good-bye;  
 So, if you vote for Jerome, my pair,  
 Vote for Jerome!

Election Day is drawing nigh.  
 When we must either do or die;  
 Let every honest man then dare  
 To put the X below the square—  
 Osborne himself has told us why!  
 Vote for Jerome!

The People Must Awaken.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Jerome's fight is for the people's liberty; to "make good" here and now the ideals of our American government. His election will guarantee the rule of Nature in his and his office; we, the People, will govern ourselves through our chosen representatives who will, to the utmost of their ability, do our will.

If the people thoroughly awaken to the fact that it is Jerome for the People against the dictatorship of the Bosses, Jerome's majority will be overwhelming. But the whole people must awaken. Remember that the People are simply you and I and our neighbor. Are you alive to the clear meaning of this campaign: are you stirred with enthusiasm for the People's own cause? If you are, ask yourself whether you can help in any way. Can you watch to your neighbor? Can you make cart full speeches? Can you spare something from your money? Can you bring another man to help? If so, do it! For there is no victory in this election. It will not be won by shouting, but by work!

New York, Oct. 31. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

What Would Osborne Do?

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: While Tom Osborne is plotting his campaign to us New Yorkers as to what he will do to the "insurance grafters" when he sweeps Jerome out of the District Attorney's office, will he tell us what he will do to the Boss grafters? The approach of the election on the insurance people and their wicked lawyers as a thing of real value in this campaign, but we must know right now, before chucking him a ballot, what he is going to do about it. Will he claim to be the great and good chief of Good Ground, and his hand.

You are Big Medicine, Jimmy, sure enough; but you must make good when you want us Manly voters to vote for you.

We may want mutualization in life insurance, but we want it more in New York City government. The real kind of mutualization, Jimmy—of the people and for the people. New York, Oct. 30. J. W. E.

## He Accuses Himself Out of His Own Mouth.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: One of the most attractive features of your paper, in my opinion, has been the fairness with which you have treated all our candidates to the present political situation. Lately, however, I have noted on your part an unmistakable disposition to be unfair, in that you severely criticize and deride and decry the candidacies and campaign methods of James W. Osborne, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney.

An Exhortation From Ohio.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: If it doesn't seem like buttin' in your local affairs, allow a Westerner to say that you owe it to the country at large to elect Jerome, and to the cause of justice to the young men from this distance he appears to be made of the same sort of stuff as is "Georgia's Grandson."

Synapse Joins in the Applause.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I am delighted to see in your paper of to-day that Mr. Jerome offers a ray of hope to the people if only they will cast their vote for him.

There is a ring of sincerity in his desire to bring to justice those interested in the rotten methods of life insurance companies. Elect him, by all means. He is a man possessing the courage of his convictions, and every conscientious man should vote for him. STRATTON.

E Pluribus Unum!

People, pulpit, platform, press—  
 Rich and poor, and great and small—  
 "Truth and justice" nothing less!"  
 Is the firm demand of all.  
 "Truth and justice" nothing less!"  
 Freedom is the public cry.  
 And Jerome will win the race—  
 You know why!

Citizens, you have the voice—  
 Yours to say what you will be—  
 Yours to ballot for your choice,  
 Liberty or slavery?

Take the man who takes the place,  
 When it threatens peace and home.  
 Take the man who holds the mace,  
 That's Jerome!

Make It Really "Greater New York."

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The day has come in American politics, local, State and national, when the Bosses and graft must go, and the city and the State and the nation must be saved. That is the situation in New York city to-day.

Let the work be done at this election, done thoroughly, and New York will indeed be "Greater New York." Let the work be done at this election, done thoroughly, and New York will indeed be "Greater New York." Let the work be done at this election, done thoroughly, and New York will indeed be "Greater New York."

Geographical and numerical greatness is all right, but political and moral greatness is more than "all right" it is ideal.

Your trumpet call of yesterday is worth repeating to-day. It reveals that the city is a shambled. Make it a rout. No confidence, no boasting till the last vote is counted. Redouble every effort. Smash the Bosses! Clean out the crooks! Put Jerome on guard again!

At this crisis that call is worthy of a place in the center of the SUN's first page.

New York, Oct. 30. J. CONQUEST.

Voting for Principle.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Mr. Jerome spoke the truth when he said last Saturday night: "When the time comes for a vote there is only one way in which the American people vote, if they are awake, and that is for a principle."

The history of our nation confirms that statement time and again, and particularly in recent years. In 1860, for instance, when the American people voted for the principles of sound money, when, in 1900, when they voted for the same principles, and still again, in 1904, when eight millions of American citizens voted for Theodore Roosevelt.

Today the question of voting for principle is before us in this city. William T. Jerome's candidacy is one of principle. He put it very simply on Saturday night, when he said: "I am not a candidate for office. I am a candidate for principle. Now the young man who goes to Albany and votes right is approved by the good people at home; but up there he is left out at the post office. The Bosses do it. It is the principle I am standing for—that the young man who serves the people will be taken care of by the people." And again: "Among the things in which I believe, there is one in which my belief is firmest and strongest to-day. I believe in the people—the American people."

elect Jerome, and I believe it will at the same time assist to bury Odell politically. I have no vote in New York city, but have in the State. I have taken your paper for many years and appreciate the good work you are doing.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 30.

610 From a Scientific Man in Boston.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Will you please use the enclosed check for \$10 for the cause of Mr. Jerome's campaign.

Thank You, Mr. Parnelle.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Enclosed please find my check for \$10 for the William T. Jerome campaign fund.

For Jerome Only.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Please find here \$5 for Jerome's campaign. If I could, I would send ten times as much. I am a stalwart Republican, from Fremont down. But that has nothing whatever to do with the vote. I would certainly give Jerome if I had not unluckily lost it by returning too late from abroad.

As to Mayor—I cannot understand Mr. Cleveland's unequalled blanket indorsement of McClellan. Does he want Murphy and McGowan and Oakley and the whole evil gang that the Mayor heads and stands for indorsed and accredited and kept in power? God forbid!

610 From Mr. Cash.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Here with please find my check for \$10 for the Jerome campaign fund.

His Heart in the Right Place.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Here is 75 cents for the Jerome campaign fund.

"Cash" contributes \$1,000 to THE SUN's Jerome fund.

To Help Jerome.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I shall not be home to vote this year, and am very much interested in New York's welfare. Please do not mention my name if you acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed \$5 for Jerome's fund.

Good for the Liban Club!

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The Liban Club is pleased to forward another \$5 toward helping elect Mr. Jerome, subscribed by Nathan Krauskopf.

61 From Away Out in Arkansas.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I am desirous of knowing what the temperature was on the streets of New York city on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1905. I have the Weather Bureau's figures before me, but they, I understand, are taken from the top of some high building and do not reflect the condition that existed on the sidewalks. I thought perhaps the files of THE SUN would furnish this information and, being a subscriber, I write you.

Enclosed please find \$1 in currency, a contribution from Southwestern Democrat to Jerome's campaign fund.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 28.

## Highest Type of Reformers.

From the Washington Star.

There are reformers and reformers, but the Jerome type is the highest that has yet appeared in our affairs.

Landslide for Jerome.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Jerome's Chances Bright.

From the Charleston Evening Post.

The chances of Jerome's election are very bright. And that is greatly to the credit of the people of New York.

Honest Men His Partisans.

From the Duluth Herald.

Since District Attorney Jerome of New York concluded to be his own party, it is to be hoped that there are enough honest men in New York to become his partisans and elect him.

Bosses Rebuked.

From the Lexington Evening Journal.

Never were the bad Bosses of both parties so thoroughly rebuked as now. And it reveals a never abandonment of their effort to divide the voters and defeat District Attorney Jerome for reelection.

Fight for Political Liberty.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

The people are fighting for Boss rule. They are tired of political rings and machines. They are determined to take the reins of government once more in their own hands. They are fighting again for political liberty.

Deserves to Win.

From the Indianapolis News.

Mr. Jerome deserves to win because he has served his city faithfully and with high intelligence.

Manhood Not at a Discount.

From the Denver Republican.

The campaign of Mr. Jerome is a proof that the people are waking up to some of the evils that are plaguing the city. It reveals that manhood is not at a discount, that a man has only to stand on his own instincts, as Emerson says, and the huge world will at last come round to him.

Death Blow to Bossism.

From the St. Louis Republic.

A Jerome victory will go far toward demonstrating the proposition that Bossism cannot exist for any purpose in a politically wide-awake town.

Better Way Than Cringing to Bosses.

From the Chicago News.

Jerome has aroused the public to a sense of the injustice of machine rule. He has shown the strength of popular sentiment when it is once awakened. His example proves to be far more powerful than any official records that there is a better way to hold their places than by cringing to the Bosses.

Mayor McClellan Lauded.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I voted against McClellan and against Shepard, but this year shall vote for Mr. McClellan. I agree with you that the Roosevelt case bill was not a bad bill. His veto of the Civil Pension bill, which eventually would cost the city millions, was a courageous act. This bill would benefit chiefly Tammany sinecurists. This Roosevelt case bill was a courageous act. The Aldermen at their meeting on Tuesday appropriated \$50,000 for the Mayor to fight the secret signing of the gas bills by Commissioner Oakley. This shows that the Mayor does not indorse Oakley's acts on the gas bills. This is a courageous act of McClellan in trying to undo what his own appointee, Oakley, did. It is safe to say that Oakley will be reappointed and it will be a warning to other Tammany commissioners to do what is right.

410 To Back Up Sound Common Sense.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Here with I enclose my check for \$10 to help

## DINNER TO GEORGE P. ROWELL.

Friends Celebrate His Retirement From the Advertising Business.

George P. Rowell, the advertising agent, who is retiring from active business, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Rowell has disposed of his interest in the advertising agency which bore his name, but has retained his interest in *Printers' Ink*. He was formerly president of the Sphinx Club. The dinner last night was given by nearly 200 of his friends and business associates. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, a lifelong friend, presided. Among the guests were P. F. Collier, F. M. Doubleday, Robert Mitchell Floyd, Francis H. Leggett, James M. Munyon, Philip A. Conne and Charles H. Bayer.

The menu said of Mr. Rowell: "He has lived 67 years and lived them well. To be conscious of that, one need but know his enemies. Some are in high places. That demonstrates the courage of the man. Nature has been kind to Rowell. She has endowed him with a prolific mind, a retentive memory and a discreet optimism. They have served him well. His friends, they have served him better. Rowell has laid down his work. He has done with the burden of business. Yet his influence will gather strength with the years. Let us be profoundly grateful that he worked with us and for us—that he paved the way. Then, here is to Rowell. If for every man to whom he has extended a helping hand, the Powers will grant him a year of life. George P. Rowell will live forever."

Artemus Ward spoke of Mr. Rowell as the Sage of the Sphinx. Frank B. Noyes as the advertising agent; Frank B. Noyes as the publisher, and H. B. Harding as the medicine man. As Dean Emeritus Mr. Rowell spoke for himself.

## CABINS, TOO, TO BE WATCHED.

Coming Over First Class Won't Let in a Diseased Alien.

An alien cabin passenger who has trachoma was permitted recently to land at this port from the American liner New York. His wife and child came in the steerage of the same ship and were taken to Ellis Island. When the husband went to the island to claim his wife and child, he was detained and he will be deported with them.

The immigration officials, because of this incident, have decided to keep a sharper watch upon cabin passengers who intend to settle in America, and hereafter they will be looked over just as particularly as folks in the second cabin. This duty devolves upon the Marine and Customs inspectors stationed at the island who board the liners at Quarantine and come up the bay in them.

Passengers with outward indications of disease will be detained, if they are aliens who intend to stay here, and will be subjected to inspection.

## THE SOCIALISTS.

A Spokesman of the Cult Explains Its Position in This Campaign.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: In the name of all that is fair and fit to print, will you let one who is actually connected with the Socialist movement say a word in behalf of Socialism and the Socialist party? Was there ever an abridgment of our rights to a public issue that was not pronounced by its opponents to be genuine Socialism? Was there a fool or fakir who came to public view who was not dubbed a Socialist?

From the Southwestern Democrat to Jerome's campaign fund.

Free Trade as expounded by Henry George is little more than a Socialism for the Republicans. It is Socialism, so the Democrats say. It matters not that the Socialists are strenuous opponents of a protective tariff.

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When the loud mouthed prophet of free courage of silver was still rampant with his fallacy, no one criticized and exposed its folly as consistently and as thoroughly as the Socialists did. In vain, sixteen to one was the Socialists' cry. They were never failed to bring our capitalists handsomely down.

Comes the valiant Mr. Crocker and discovers Hearst's ideas to be Socialism pure and simple. Mr. Crocker has seen it. For has he not discovered Socialism in the Republican